in the relation of servants to the people of the North. They stand where the Constitution placed them—equal in the sight of God and man. And now let me inquire where, except in this doctrine of the conqueror, is it possible to maintain this power under the Constitution of the United States? It is law of the strongest attempted in the exercise of that conqueror's right. The States collective constitute the United States. The absolute uncontrollable equality of all the States is stamped on all the fectures of the Constitution. Sovereignly means the right to set upon any question upon which any other sovereignly may act. Mr. Johnson inquired, How came Congress to pass the Compromise of 1820? It was nothing but a division of this Territorial dispute. The South contented herself with being satisfied if Slavery was permitted to go to the line. It was a compromise of principle necessary to the existence of the Union—a compromise of each rather than each adhering to his idea and periling the existence of a Union on which the world looked with amazement, and not any authority for Court of Justice. He concluded with a eulogium upon the high character and justice of the Court, and a tribute to the Union.

Adjourned.

FOUR DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1856. The steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, arrived off Cape Island at 8 o'clock last evening. Her dates are to noon of the 3d of December. The steamer Fulton arrived at Southampton on the

afternoon of the 30th of November, and the Canada at Il p. m on the same day.

Neither the political nor the commercial news

brought by this arrival is of any exciting interest. Cotton is reported steady.

BREADSTUFFS had not materially changed. Consols closed on Tuesday a: 941 @941 for money, and at the same figures for account.

The Manchester market was steady at improved prices. There had been rather more doing in Twist Goods, and prices are a shade higher.

It was reported that England had agreed at length with the other Powers to reassemble the Conference at Paris, and it is said that the Congress will shortly

A telegraphic dispatch had been received, announce insurrection had broken out near Palermo, Sicily, under Baron Bantrenda, who was at the head of some 500 or 600 men. Troops were sent to disperse them, but no action had taken place up to the latest

There were rumors of dissension in the English Min-

Geo. B. Mathew, ex Consul at Philadelphia, who was dismissed for his complicity in the Enlistment business, has been appointed Consul at Odessa.

ENGLAND.

The papers announce the sudden death of Dr. Hussey, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at

The Daily News' city article of the latest date, says: "The funds remain firm and notwithstanding an active demand for money in all quarters, the extreme variation in prices was only 1 \$\psi\$ cent, and the closing quotations were the same as those of Monday. All the other departments of the Stock Exchange likewise

other departments of the Stock Exchange likewise maintain much steadiness.

"The buoyancy of the Paris Bourse is calculated to stimulate confidence on this side. On the Stock Exchange, in connection with the menthly settlement in Consols, 7 per cent was freely offered for loans on Government stock from day to day. In the Discount market there was also a good demand for accommodation in anticipation of the settlement of the 4th. Money was fully employed at Paris. The Three Per Cents closed for money at 69f. 40c., being about † per cent above the closing quotations of yesterday."

The Times City Article says:

"The Funds have been again less buoyant, but they have not experienced my material change. The preparations for the Consol settlement, which takes place the day after to morrow, created an extremely active demand for money.

"There was rather a prependerance of sales on the part of the public. The demand in the Discount market and at the Bank of England was extremely heavy. It was not greater, however, than might have been anticipated from the approach of the 4th of the month, and the daily contraction caused by the amount of bills maturing at the Bank."

FRANCE.

There is no French news of importance.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia made a speech on the opening of the Chambers, in which he used the strongest lan guage in relation to enforcing his claims on Neufchatel.

SPAIN.

M. Myres has taken the Spanish Government load.

PERSIA. The expedition against Persia has sailed.

NAPLES.

The Marquis of Antonini, late Embassador at Paris, has been summoned to Naples by the King.

SWITZERLAND.

The Prussian Minister has received orders to sur pend all communications with the Swiss Governme and to quit Berne.

The Swiss Federal Council had decided to decline the suggestion of the Emperor Napoleon for the libera-tion of the Neufchatel practices.

SPAIN.

The Madrid correspondent of the Independence Belge says that the question of the Cortes is definitively resolved, and that Narvaez has yielded to the demands of the Court.

The writer anticipates that some concessions will b demanded by Narvaez, which he will make, and then he will fall. The writer also predicts that before six months are over, Spain will be the scene of a bloody revolution if the Court should persist in its present retrograde course.

PRUSSIA AND THE CONFERENCE.

The London Post says that if Prussia persists in ask ing for a Conference, it can only result in her confusion and diplomatic defeat; for England, Austria, Sordinia and Turkey, and we doubt not also our ally France, will be prepared to maintain the absolute spirit and meaning, and the very text and letter of the treaty drawn up by an able French diplomatist, and signe with the pen and quill of the Jardin des Plants.

Of the ultimate result we have no fear, though second conference had the power of altering the text or meaning of the Treaty of Paris of March 30—but we maintain that a second conference has no such power, and that a resident Minister cannot vary or alter the general act of a Congress called together for the purpose of making a peace on conditions and terms already discussed, deliberately rigned, solemnly rati fied, and the terms acceded to and carried into effect by every country except Russis.

THE LATEST-SICILY.

TURIN, Tuesday - Information has been received i official quarters that an insurrectionary movement broke out on the 23d ult. at several points of the Province of Palermo.

The Government officials had been driven away at every point. A number of the Ex-Deputies of the Parhament of 18 18 were at the movement. Troops had been sent against the insurgents, and a number of arrests had been made in the Capitel. At present the precise bearing of the move-

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Evening, Dec. 2, 1856. Cornes -- Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., report a steady market for Cotton, with sales during the three business days subsequent to the departure of the Africa of 18,000 bales, of which exporters took 1,000. No sales to speculators reported. The market closed firm

at the quotations of last Friday.

BREADSTUFFS-Buyers demand a slight reduction in Flour; Baltimore and Philadelphia quoted at 32 2

33/6; Ohio, 35/ 335/6. Red Wheat is in better de mand, at slightly improved prices for the finer quali-ties, and is quoted at 8/429/; white Wheat is dull at 9/2 2 10/. Corn dull; mixed sells at 33/; yellow, 33/3.

Provisions-Beef is in improved demand, at a slight decline in prices on the lower qualities. Becon dull. Lard lower, and selling at 75/ for the whole of this year.

NAVAL STORES dull, but without essential change in Drices.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1856-9 P. M. The steamship America has not yet been sighted off this port. She is now in her 12th day out, with three days later news.

AID FOR WALKER-THE CHEROKEE NATION.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 17, 1856.
Colorel Titus, with one hundred men, arrived here from Karras yesterday, en route for Nicaragua.
The Message of John Rose, President of the Cherokee Nation, is received. The affairs of the Nation are kee Nation, is received. The affairs of the Nation are represented in a prosperous condition, civilization progressing steadily, and religion and education received with marked attention. He represents the urgent necessity for providing for the payment of the national dest and an increase of the rechool funds, and recommends as a means of accomplishing these objects a retrocession of the neutral land. Respecting the complaints against persons connected with the American Board of Missions of tampering with the slaves, he says Slavery, being of tampering with the slaves, he says Slavery, being recognized by the laws of the nation, is entitled to protection, and the agitation and disturbance of it by the citizens of the United States is wholly unwarrantable.

DEPARTURE OF THE ARABIA.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1856.

The Cunard steamship Arabia sailed to-day at noon with 54 passengers for Liverpool, and 21 for Halifax. She takes out \$259,000 in specie.

THE VIRGINIA SEARCH LAW.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1806.

The schooner Morning Light, bound from Baltimore to New York, has been seized at Norfolk, for evading the Virginia Search Law.

LOSS OF THE BRIG BRAZILIAN. NANTUCKET, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1856.
The brig reported ashore yesterday off Muskeget is
the Brazilian of Salem, from Philadelphia for Boston, with a cargo of coal. The crew were saved. The vessel is breaking up fast.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1856. The discussion in the House has yet to take a turn which will provoke more intensity of feeling than has been exhibited since it begun. With every effort to keep the topic excluded, it must find entrance, and once in, the elements will be stirred to their profoundest depths. The recent insurrectionary movements in Tennessee will furnish the theme. They are far more grave than the local journals allow, and there has been a concerted attempt to suppress intelligence, fearing the infection in other parts. Whenever it is broached the Southern Americans will hold the Democracy to account, as the real authors of this lamentable affair, in which so many innocent lives have been sacrificed, under the deluded hope that Freedom was to be the recompense of their rach enterprise. They will hold the Democracy responsible for having made Slavery the sole and absorbing subject of discussion-for having charged a party in the South as being identified with Northern sentiments, and for having proclaimed there was an Abolition organization throughout the Southern States, ready to head the slaves in any hostile demonstration against their masters. It will be maintained that these and such like declarations were habitually made in the presence of slaves, stimulating their weak minds with false ideas, and encouraging such efforts as were recently exhibited. It is easy to imagine in what temper this arraignment will be answered, and how the war will be carried back into the enemy's country. The fanaticism for once will be all on one side, and whenever it begins it will be furious.

There is some reason to suppose that the pro-gramme of the new Administration, as recently disclosed, has been in some degree modified, in regard to both points and persons. The mere publicity given to it by THE TRIBUNE at once excited the jealousies and roused the resentments of the disap-pointed. They have poured in correspondence upon Mr. Buchanan ever since, and swarms of disinter-ested admirers have crowded the country inn near Wheatland with every manner of remonstrance. The most serious practical difficulty presented to the President elect in making up his Cabinet, is the fact that in no State where he received a majority is the Democracy united. It is split into two factions, each contending for supremacy and each de-nouncing the other with the lervor of former "love to hatred turned." The South, almost a unit in the election, is intensely divided after it. They claim representative men, meaning fireaters, who will clamor for disunion and threaten to break up the Confederacy, if a "nigger" crosses the Ohio. Cave Johnson, Cobb, and such like, are eschewed by Johnson, Cobb, and such like, are eschewed by the radical set, who claim to rule. They do not conceal their hostility, either, but proclaim it in the Halls of Congress and along the avenues. Now it is well known, for he has said so in the very words, that Mr. Buchanan will have no ultras in his Cabinet. Acting upon this principle, offense must be given, at the start, to an important and exacting interest, which will not be content to exacting interest, which will not be content to nurse its wrath, but will insist upon open and immediate collision. These manifestations have in-duced Mr. Buchanan to reconsider his programme, and even to respen the argument for admission of a Pennsylvania man, lately considered to be settled conclusively. He is just now much exer-

settled conclusively. He is just now much exercised concerning these obstacles, and already begins to believe that the shades of Wheatland are more soothing than the pictured brightness of the White House.

There is no foundation for the statement that the Dallas and Clarendon treaty contemplates any policy, now or hereafter, for Cuba. It is confined to the legitimate objects of relieving the Musquito protectorate, of making San Juan a free port, and of explaining the controverted points of the former Convention, while reasserting its principle against Convention, while reasserting its principle against colonization by either Power. It is merely supple-mental, and after all is of no value without the concurrence of Nicaragua, except as an expression of

While Mr. Morse is specifically and positively instructed to demand indemnity for the losses at the Panama riot, his discretion is large in regard to the other matters in dispute. The particular mode of adjustment will, therefore, depend upon the temper in which the Commissioner shall be re-ceived by the authorities of New-Granada. Doubt is expressed whether the treaty or the charter to the railroad company cover the unail rights claimed by the United States, or strictly prohibit the oner-ous tax attempted to be imposed. Under these circumstances it is proposed to purchase a depot for coaling vessels of the United States and for for coaling vessels of the United States and for other purposes, a part of the obligation being that either the Government of New-Granda or the municipal authorities, as may be agreed upon, shall furnish protection to the transit and to passengers and citizens at the termini. The sum of motey for this purpose, is left open to nesum of motey for this purpose, is left open to negotiation, but whatever it may be, reservation will
be made for the claims of our citizens, as was done
under the treaty with Mexico. By this mode,
which contemplates no depletion of the treasury of
New-6 ranada, it is hoped and believed an arrangement may be consummated without much embarrassment or delay. Mr. Morse is not expected to
proceed in any exacting manner, except upon the
issue of indemnity, which will not be discussed beyoud the measure of reparation. In other respects
the purpose is friexdly, and the spirit will be
liberal.

Mr. Geyer continued the argument in the Su oreme Court to-day, maintaining the unconstitu-ionality of the Missouri Compromise Act to the extent of his ability, and with more of the declamation of Congress than the strict legal examina-tion belonging to this tribunal. Mr. Johnson will follow to morrow in an argument upon which he has bestewed much reflection, vindicating the or

eral positions assumed by his colleague, Mr. Geyer, INDEX.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1856.

ence of The N. Y. Tribune Mr. Davis of Massachusetts presented a memorial in the House to day, signed by some of the most respectable merchants, shipowners, and insurers of Boston, engaged in commerce with the west coast of South America, setting forth that for want of uninterrupted communication between the United States and New-Granada, Ecuador, Peru, Boliva, and Chili, they suffer great risk to life and health whenever business compels them to visit their associates in those countries, and constant pecuniary losses by the detention of our correspondence of the Isthmus of Panama; that they have unsuccess fully made every honorable overture to the British Pacific Steam Navigation Co. for such modification in the time schedules of their steamers as would measurably remedy there grievances, and having nothing to hope for from that corporation so long as they (the memorialists) compete with Great Britain for the trade of the West Coast. They ask that Congress will instruct the Postmaster-General to contract for carrying the mails in American steamers, which shall connect with the lines now in operation between New-York and

California. Similar petitions are getting up in New-York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. The House Committee on Naval affairs have agreed this morning to report as it came from the Senate, the bill to amend an act entitled "An Act Senate, the bill to amend an act entitled "An Act "to promote the efficiency of the Navy." It establishes a Court of Inquiry to investigate the physical, mental, professional and moral fitness of any effect of the navy who was dropped, furloughed, or retired, by the operation of the act of the 28th of February, 1855. This Court is to be governed by the laws and regulations which now govern Courts of Inquiry.

Courts of Inquiry.

The President, Secretary Davis, and Mr. Mallory, are understood to be strongly opposed to this Court because it deprives the former of certain

powers he row wields.

It will be remembered that late in the last ses sion the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill amendatory of the tariff laws, so that certain raw materials should be imported duty free. A day was assigned for its con-sideration, and this morning Mr. Campbell of Obio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, brought it up, and by unanimous consent laid it over until the first Tuesday in January next, and from day to day thereafter until it is disposed of. Boston.

COL. BENTON IN BOSTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Boston, Dec. 16, 1856.

COL. BESTON'S EARLY LIFE.

Col. Benten lectured in the Tremont Temple last night on "The Union-its present State and Condition, and the Dangers which beset it." He opened it by giving, in a kindly, characteristic style, some very good advice to young men in general, and apprentices in particular. They saw before them, he remarked, a person who had attained an age past the limit which the Pealmist assigns to the line of life, and now upon those years which the same Psalmist associates with orrows and weakness Thus far he was exempt from those infirmities. How came it that at this advanced age he was blessed with the absence of those infirmities which are supposed to belong to it? He owed it to the course of his early life. Franklin (whom he warmly eulogized) was once nicknamed the American Aquatic, because he drank nothing but water. In that re spect he had imitated Franklin. He totally abstained for the first half of his life, and was temperate the other half. He had not only totally abstained from spirituous liquors, vinous liquors, fermented liquors, and every thing of the kind, but he had kept himself free from EVERY kind of dissipation [Applause]. He knew no game whatever; and to this moment could not tell, when looking at a party playing cards, which was the loser and which the winner. He had often sat up all night, watching the sick, on military duty, and a book-A BOOK-had often kept him awake; but he had never spent one night of dissipation.

THE UNION IN DANGER. The subject of his lecture was "The Union-its Present State and Condition, and the Dangers which "Beset It"-a subject, when founded on real circumstances, never inopportune to an American audience, and at the present time comes with impressive propriety, when one sees so many admonitive signs in the olitical zodiac announcing some calamity to the age. Our Union, my friends, is in danger-a danger not to be averted by the temporary, transient circumstance of an election, terminate as it may! It is too deeply scated for such superficial remedies.

HOW TO SAVE IT. It could only be saved by urging and calling into action that spirit in which the Union was made. That tual deference and concession. Compromise was the ruling principle of the fathers who framed the Constitulien; without it, the Constitution could not have been framed; or, if framed, would not have been so

cepted by the States. THE OLD COMPROMISES. These compromises which lay at the bottom of our Union were between different classes of States-large and small, free and slave. The dispute between the large and small States was settled by giving equality of rep-resentation in the Senate, and an equal vote for Presi-dent when the election of that officer devolved on the House of Representatives.

The other and more material dispute was compr mised by giving a slave representation (five chattels personal counting as three human beings), which is reckored in apportionment for Congress and in the Presidential election. Then came another important question:

THE ORDINANCE OF '87.

It was concerning the recovery of fugitives from la-bor and service. And here, he said, you must take note of the action of Congress in relation to the Ordinance of '87. The clause relative to the recovery of fugitives and the Ordinance of '87 were cotemporary acts—twin creations—born at the same time, of the same spirit, and both the Ordinance and the Constitution were unattainable without that clause in them. The atti-slavery clause of the Ordinance was three years before Congress. It was introduced in April, 784; in 1787 that clause was inserted, and then the Slave States voted unanimously for it. Not only the Slave States, he added, but every delegate from the Slave States.

THE ORDINANCE AN ABOLITION ACT. It was not correct to call the Ordinance of 1787 an set for the restriction of Slavery. It was an act for the abolition-the abolition-of Slavery in all that entire region. Slavery existed there at that time, not merely in law but in fact. Benton named several places which at that time were "bountifully supplied with slaves." It existed there under both the laws of France and Virginia. Here then, my friends, you see the South came up in a body—not a single member lacking—and voted the abolition of Slavery throughout that immense region. But it did not do it, and would not, until that clause was inserted concerning the surrender of fugitive

LOVE PREEDOM-LOVE NEGRO-HUNTING. Now these who love one part of this ordinano must love the other, for one part could not have been obtained without the other. They were united in their birth, and together they must live; or violent and disastrons will be the disruption! Those who love the Constitution must accept its compromises.

THE FIRST PUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. Col. Benton then eulogized the Revolutionary Fathers as men who in their own lives had reversed the axiem of history, that those who begin revolutions pever live to finish them. After which he referred to Washington's administration in relation to runaway negroes. In the first year of Washington's adminis tration a dispute smee between Virginia and Pennsylverin in relation, as I understood the lecturer, to this subject. There was a clause in the Constitu relative to the recovery of fugitives from justice and

service; but a constitutional principle, without as act of Congress, is inoperative. Washington called the attention of Congress to the necessity of a law on this subject; and a law was passed, putting both classes of fugitives in the same act, and making the same conditions for the rendition of each. And it was passed with such general consent that the debates of the day do not show one dissenting remark. The Journs shows that a few voted against it, but without reasons being given in debate. It is impossible to know whether these dissentients voted against it from principle, from objections to its classification of fugitives. or owing to details that did not please them. Two were from Slave States. Several States had acts on this subject; but, indeed, they were hardly needed; for there was not only, for a great length of time, no dis turbance between the States, but none between individuals in the States.

Southern men baveled through the Free States with their families and slaves, with as little danger to their property as when they traveled in the Carolinas or

Col. Benton told how he traveled in 1832. No

steamboats; no railroads-Oki Bulion called them steam-cars. Each Member of Congress provided his own conveyance. When they took their familieswhich be always did, "for no earthly honor could induce him to consent to be separated from his family" (the Republicans thought of JESSIE, and applaufed heartily and long)-they took their slaves along with them, and were not interfered with. He traveled a thousand miles through Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, never thinking of the laws of sequestration; for public sentiment was all-sufficient to protect him. Sometimes, indeed, an effort was made to entice away slaves, but it was done in the night, not in the day; in secret, not publicly; by individuals not by communities. At last, however, he lost his three slaves, one by one, and the three who succeeded them one by one. He had lost more of this kind of prop erty, he believed, than any other Member of Congress yet I am not in favor of breaking up the Union for all this" [Applause].

BESTON'S MEMORY.

Pennsylvania and New-York had sequestration laws one giving the owner of slaves the liberty of remaining in the State six months, the other nine months; if an officer of Government, as long as his duties retained him there. You may have heard, said the lecturer, that Benton has a good memory [Suppressed tit ters]. He gave an illustration. Benton, of ten years, when on a visit with his mother to Pennsylvania, heard a friend say that a relative of hers from the Slave States had returned a few days ago, because, if she had remained there, her slaves would have become free by the expiration of the term allowed by the sequestration laws. This circumstance made a deep lodgment in his mind. Before that time the idea had never entered his mind that a black man could be free under any circumstances in this world.

BISTORY OF THE SLAVERY AGITATION. Col. Benton then reviewed the history of the Slavry agitation-from the date of Franklin's petition to Congress for the immediate abolition of Slavery by the National Government down to the present date. showed how it was unanimously left, by the Revolu-tionary fathers, to the States that supported Slavery, and how long and with what happy results it was confined within those limits.

He attributed the renewal of the "unhappy controversy" to the ambition of Calhoun; showed how he fanned the passion of sectional animosity by attributing to the Northern people the sentiments of a small clique of "speculative philanthropists;" how nullification, child of the same man's ambition, was born, and how it grew and prospered; and referred it connection with this point to chapter and verse in Benton's Thirty Years' View.

This review was characteristic in the highest degree not so much of Benton-although characteristic of him, too- but of politicians as a class. Truth, one would think from his review, was like a constitutional principle-inoperative until embodied in an act of Congress; vithout inherent power to propagate itself, or incapable of arousing man's enthusiastic support without holding out hopes of earthly reward. Benton is an honored statesman-Benton has won laurels in legislative chambers, in tested fields and in the library-Benton has a name which history will preserve; but I would rather live unknown and undistinguished, die and be forgotten like the bearts that perish, than gain the same position at such a cost-than believe that God's truth is powerless when opposed by the machinations of ambitious politicians. I almost forgot, as I listened to this portion of his lecture, the reverence which old age, distinguished public services and personal virtue is en titled to from youth, and was inclined to be guilty of the impertinence of pitying the great Missouri Senator.

THE CRIMES OF THE ABOLITIONISTS. While he denounced the Nullifiers, he did not permit the Abolitionists to go unwhipped of rhetoric. While he charged the Southern Secessionists with reopening the Slavery agitation, he alleged that without getting fuel from the North that conflagration could not have been kept alive in the South. The Nullifiers and Aboitionists had brought about the same results-caused both sections to hate each other. They had thrown from each side so many balls of fire that the two together were enough to inflame the entire South to nadness. And this, said he, has not entirely ceased o this day. To allay this animosity was his m what he purposed to attempt. What good did they projece to accomplish by this kind of talk? The slave does not hear you, and if he did, you utter words without power to follow it by action. No good can be done by it whatever. The evils were manifold.

He enumerated them. Stripped of all verbiage they are-according to Col. Benton-first, that Northern men are invariably suspected instead of welcomed as friends in Southern homes; that our young men and school-marms can't get employment now schools, colleges and families; that merchants, artists, &c., are less kindly looked on; that a watch is set over them, lest they should instill into the minds of the slaves the "glittering generalities" so abhorrent to nodern Democracy; and for an equivocal expression they are ordered to leave the State. These dire caamities, as far as I could understand, constitute the sum total of what Abolitionists-"the Architects of Destruction"-have brought on "their neighbors."

By the slave population, he said, their malignant influence had been still more severely felt. [A journey through Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, by the way, will convince any man who will inquire of the slaveholders themselves that this position is sot tenable. The condition of the slaves is better now than before Ganison began his career. Abuse may have exasperated the South, but it has stirred their consciences co.] He sought to prove this assertion by showing how in 1832 the abolition of Slavery in Virginia was lest in the General Assembly by a few votes only. But he did not aliade to the fact that it was the fear rather then the justice of Virginia which originated the movement in favor of abolation at that time. The Southampton Massacre, a partly-enecessful negro insurrection, had more to do with it than the Anti-Slavery spirit of the people. Read the debates on this subject had in that Assembly, and you will find that this position, if ungenerous in seeming, is correct

He sho referred to an act which he originated and passed in 1807, in the State of Tennessee, which gave to the slave a trial by jury and all the judicial rights of white men. Then, he said, he was a young lawye unknown, without public experience, or claim to the confidence of his fellow-citizens; yet he introduced and parsed that bill; and the speech which he made on that occasion was applauded in every part of the State. Now, although an old man, 'with a name that is known' (I quote his own language)- 'I will not say whether for evil or for good-but a name that is known," &c., he could not deliver one sentence of that speech in Tennes-secte-day. What does that prove, Colonel? Not what days you seek to prove by it, most assuredly; for in those there was as much "speculative philanthropy" in the Northern States—at least as much—as there is to-day.

You know that fact, O Benton! and it was anworthy of your Roman character to conceal it. The did no say, either, honored Senator, that the value of negroo was comparatively trifling in those days, and that avarice was not so powerful an element in Pro-Slavery

creeds as it is in 1856. Yet be said that the moral of these factawas, the Speculative philanthropy, five hundred or a thou-sand miles off, had baffled thwarted and killed efficient philanthropy on the spot." With all respec for your age, character and attainments, Col. Benton your reporter begs leave to doubt-to deny your state ment.

Col. Benton, still speaking of the Abelition aided by the Southern Secessionists, said that they had made the slaveholder master of a negro only to hold him in bondage-vot to free him; that they had stopped emancipation. Facts, Colonel if you please! Emancipation, the value of negroes considered, is as active to-day as it ever was, although not emancipatien on the soul-although, as you say, accompanied by expatriation. But that evil has its com If the freed regro, by expatriation, severs the tie which binds him to his old associates, he goes whereto use the language of a negro to me-"a colored man
"isn't kicked and cuffed about only on secount of his kkin.

The lecturer denied, in alluding to the social ties that bind master and slave, that slaves are bred for market. It is unnecessary to give this portion of his speech in detail; this was its purport and exact lan guage. By your leave, Senator, two words here. First: What ties, endearing, social ties I mean, bind plantation slaves to their overseers or proprietors None. Household servants occupy a different position; but the majority-the vast majority-of slaves are excluded from the master's house. Second: It is a fact, that 250,000 slaves are annually sold from the Northern to the Southern Slave States. (See Chase & Sarborn's " North and South," a statistical volume, which Republicans should scatter broadcast in the Northern Egypts, and which Southern men would do weil to study, p. 22.) There are to slaves bred for the market in Missouri; but Missouri is not the Union, or the South, Col. Benton, and facts are stubborn

The Senator of thirty years attributed all the sales of slaves to debt attachurents and to crimes committed by slaves, for which negroes were often sold in the Southern States. But "facts are facts."

CALAMITIES OF DISUNION. Passing over the rest of his lecture, which referred to the agitation of the Wilmot Provise and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by men who rushed boldly in where angels feared to tread, and whom he scathed by a shower of fiery sentences, we come to his catalogue of the National Evils which are kept in chains by the Federal Union, and are ready to deselate the land in its length and breadth if the Union is unhappily severed. As I understood him, they were

To the North: Immediate loss of that trade, bene-ficial to both sections, by which the raw material is bought from one portion and returned in the shape of manufactured goods;

The ruin of the villages, towns and cities which have grown up by this trade; The absence of the Southern visitors who spend every Summer season up here;

An influx of runaway negroes. To the South: All the evils that would befall the North (the last excepted, I presume), and a great many

more in addition; She would lose her raw materials and manufactured She would lose the use of Northern shipping, and,

having no nurseries of her own, could not supply want: Even if she had nurseries-like our fisheries-she has no railors, for slaves cannot be made efficient seamen, either for commercial or military purposes;

She would have to throw herself on some For all practical purposes the Canadian frontier would be brought down to the tween the North and South; to the line of separation be-

Her negroes would make themselves -as one might say, and not to put too fine a point on it -scarce; Her Northern States would have to sell their negroes South to prevent them from taking unto themselves

egs and-vamosing the ranche; The price of negroes in the far Southern States would fall, and no Governor would be under the necessity of recommending the reopening of the external lave-trade.

Thus, remarked the lecturer, by the workings of Providence, the very object would be accompli which the Southern Secessionists are desirous of dissolving the Union to prevent.

[I heard a lady near me remark, as Benton uttered this prediction, that, if that was true, he ought not to

tic sections, there were other evils in store for us, in case of the separation of the Union, which would be common to them both. Civil—servile—foreign wars South; incessant civil wars in the Sader States. So

If one had time to review the catalogue of evile, which have been coming to come for thirty years past, in the event of the slaveholders solemnly resolving to commit civil suicide, and South Carolina making up her mind without any fuss, it would not be difficult, I take it, to prove that the South, and the South alone, would be injured by a dissolution of the Union. The North has nothing to fear, and still less to lose, by such a catastrophe. The South has cause, abundant and manifold, to fear that event. Her long-oppressed and ignorant slaves would sweep off the entire white popuation of some States, and then that of every State, with a bloody besom of destruction. But the South has no intention of dissolving the Union. She dare not. Whoever has lived in the far Southern States, and mingled freely with their planters and laboring population tion, is as little inclined to fear a dissolution of the Union as to hope for a trathful and manly Message

from President Franklin Pierce. No danger!

The old Senator concluded his discourse by urging us to cultivate the spirit in which the Union was conceived and brought forth, and thereby to save it from

-Exactly! That's what we want! No more extension of Slavery! Our fathers approved that doctrine. Let us return to it, by all means, and speedily. No more such Fugitive Slave laws as the act of 1860 Our fathers never contemplated any enactment so arrecious, so God-and-decency-defying, as that hideous law! Let us return to the act approved by Washing ton; and let all aid to execute its provisions who think that a piece of parchment is more sacred by far than that a piece of parchiment is more sactually the principles of Eternal Justice. Let us return, and take along Kansas to bear us company. Vice la Jas. REDPATH.

FIRE IN NINETEESTH STREET.-Last night alm o'clock a fire occurred in a dwelling house corn Nineteenth street and Tenth avenue. Damage slight. Figs.—At lockock this morning a fire broke out in a canelle factory corner of First avenue and Fourth street. From the information given our reporter, it. was likely to prove extensive, but owing to our going to press we were unable to gain any particulars is time. An account, with particulars, will be given in our evening edition.

A MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY ISSAME. - A correspon in Tompkins County writes that Alexander Bowen, member of Assembly elect, is at present III, and partially insane therefrom.

THE KNOW-NOTHING CITY.-A recent investigation shows that during the last year one-third of the farmilies in Louisville, Ky., were without the Bible.

NAVAL.—Capt. Wm. L. Hudson has been ord to the command of the steam frigate new fitting for at Brooklyn Navy Yard. Purser Abbott has ordered to the sloop-of-war Falmouth, byund to Br

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PAUL PANE.

PAUL FANE: On Parts of a Lipe Fast Unrolo A Novel By N. Parts Willis 12ma, pp. 602 Chartes

In the power of ingenious and subtle comment on passing events, of sketching the lights and shades which fit over the surface of society, of playfel and felicitous portraiture of salient individual (whether in man or beast), and of investing the barms of the landscape with a glow of vitality, Mr. Willie has not his peer among living American writers. Our columns amply testify to our admiration of his peculiar genius. We have always loved to detect the vein of natural feeling and original thought which lurks beneath his brilliant andacities of phrase-to enjoy the "apples of gold on salvers of silver" which he brings home from his daints lliance with the heart of nature

But in the present more ambitious attempt, Mr. Willis has not succeeded in embedying the lawless beauty and irresistible fascination of his lighter productions. The plot of the story is loose, rambling, and inconclusive. No natural series of events gives a cumulative interest to the approaching denouement, but as the tale winds slowly to a crisis, it ta pers off into languor and spathy. There is an air of constraint about the composition, a want of graceful movement, a want of energy and point, often even a want of visible purpose, which show the writer to have been ill at case in his work, and with sinister misgivings as to the success of his uncongenial experiment.

The motive of the story is to give a psychological biography of Paul Fane, chronicling the development of his intellect and passions, his efforts to win the prizes of social ambition on which he had foolishly set his heart, his uncertain steps in the pursuit of an artist'e career, and his final subsid into the unenchanted life of quiet domesticity. But Paul Fare is not a character to take so much trouble about. There is nothing either in his nature or his experience to challenge the interest of the reader. No traveler would think it worth his while to stop on his journey to make the acquaintance of such an incomplete specimen of humanity. His faculties are all distorted, introverted, contored with an incredible intensity on the consciousness of self. No rich glory of blossoming life, no poetical abandon of nascent genius, no aromatic gush of the flowing wine-press, creates a sympathy even with the errors and shortcomings of the cold, gliftering, egotistic connoisseur of his own emotions. With the single trait of a passionate, filial love (his mother is depicted as a woman of a large, genero sympathizing heart, of whom such a son would be an anomaly in nature), Paul Fane has no quality to win the affection or pride of his friends, nor hardly sufficient stamina to excite any bitterer feeling than contempt in his enemies. He is essentially a man of pasteboard and padding. The bloom on his cheek is factitious. He is incapable of a genuine, hearty emotion. A young man so thoroughly artificial is almost as great a monster as if born without the natural viscus which physiologists call the heart. His creation may do credit to the inventive powers of the author, for his character fortunately has few prototypes in reality. Let us look a little more closely at this Mr. Paul

Fane, who has won his way so far into the good

graces of the novelist that he dwells upon his narrow egotistic nature with a fond minute lineat on, and not a word to express his weariness of such a repulsive task. Paul was the son of a commonplace, vulgar dealer in hardware. He was born with a passion for Art, but it was his father's foregone determination to make him as orthodox preacher. With the connivance of his mother, he practices a system of deception on the obiuse "governor," still pursues " lectret his artistic studies. But Art alone was not his idol. He was equally ambitious of social distinction, but with an inward consciousness that by na'ure and feeling he was unworthy of the boon. He telt to the bettem of his heart that he was destitute of the qualities of a gentleman, but was proportionably anxious to disguise the fact from others. Knowing that he was a humbug, he cherished an insane de sire to gain the approval of persons whose pos in society gave importance to their verdict. It of trusting to his natural qualities for the attain of social respect, be staked everything on the "indersement" of fashionable authorities. Hence his anxiety, his perturbation, his want of repose, his spasmodic craving for approbation, when by society." Uriah Heep was not more mean, selfish and cringing, than Paul Fane, who sets up for a senius, and does not know that he is a snob first experiment to worm himself into social renown was on his introduction to a certain Miss Ashley, a stately young English dame of high aristocratic pretensions. The interview was more eventful than he had anticipated, for at the close of it, "it was c'ear to demonstration that he was smit"—the creeping young egotist. The whole current of his life was at ence changed, while to her, according to the "trite and original" simile of the narrator, the scene "was but the touch of the swallow's wing to the calm surface of the lake." There was, however, more distaste than kve, after all, in the sentiment awakened by this daughter of perfidious Albion. Her cold gray eye, which doubtless searched the shallow heart of the pretender in a flash, produced such an awkward sensation, that he could neither define nor confront its influence. His whole being was now aroused by the fervent desire to understand that look-to know, in short, the impression which the would-be gentleman and artist had produced on the proud beauty. The succeeding night was passed without s'eep. Esrly the next morning he devotes the auroral light to the contemplation of the great problem. The time was favorable, and he soon hits upon the solution-s solution. by the by, which gives a key to his whole character and to the character of the novel. It is this. It life had been passed in a circle of "very vague socia distinctions." His presence and manner, as he fattered bimself (how truly Mr. Willis does not inform us), were better than his family circumstances. He had been a favorite in the plebeian circles in which he naturally moved; but, upon his first seusintance with a "lady" by birth and manners, he felt a new impulse to the tide which coursed through his heart and brain. U- --- yearings that the "cold gray eye had his face, with no recognition of him that moment his resolution Land, to test his relative rank of nature. And saires to gauge his claim to consideration among those who held the

At length, Paul is enabled to come day-dreem he had long oberiahed, of a course of fereign travel. The consent of his severe, reclassive lar father to such a mah enterprise could not be ob-taired, but the tender-hearted mother sustained him

highest rank in the world's esteem became like